1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS
3	No. 1:07-cv-10066-MLW
4	NO. 1.07 CV 10000 MIW
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6 7	VINCENT De GIOVANNI, on behalf of himself and all other similarly-situated individuals, Plaintiffs
8	VS.
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10	JANI-KING INTERNATIONAL, INC., et al, Defendants
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12	* * * * * *
13	For Hearing Before:
14	Chief Judge Mark L. Wolf
15	Motion Session
16	
17	United States District Court District of Massachusetts (Boston)
18	One Courthouse Way Boston, Massachusetts 02210
19	Monday, August 16, 2010
20	****
21	
22	REPORTER: RICHARD H. ROMANOW, RPR Official Court Reporter
23	United States District Court One Courthouse Way, Room 5200, Boston, MA 02210
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PROCEEDINGS

(Begins, 2:30 p.m.)

THE CLERK: Civil Action 07-10066, Vincent Giovanni versus Jani-King International, Incorporated. The Court is in session. You may be seated.

THE COURT: Good afternoon. Would counsel please identify themselves for the Court and for the record.

MS. LISS-RIORDAN: Good afternoon, your Honor. For the plaintiff, I'm Shannon Liss-Riordan.

MS. BUNDY: Good afternoon, your Honor. For the defendants, my name is Kerry Bundy, and with me is Aaron Van Oort and Gregg Rubenstein.

THE COURT: Okay. We got bumped off track some since I saw you on March 1st and issued my order setting an agenda the next day, but in some respects you put the time to good use because I think the issues are narrower.

As I understand it, the present posture of this case is as follows.

The operative pleadings, the plaintiffs' second amended complaint, only Counts 2 and 3, the misclassification and wage law claims, remain. As far as I can see, Jani-King has not answered and there's no pending motion to dismiss. So a response to the

complaint has to be scheduled.

Then Judge Young certified a class with respect to the misclassification claim. The class is composed of all individuals who are Jani-King franchisees in Massachusetts. He said any time since January 12th, 2004, but there's now a dispute as to whether the end of the class period should be the date of the certification, which I think was September 21, 2009, or the date of the class notice, which we'll be discussing.

Class counsel has not been appointed pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(g). I believe there's no objection to Ms. Liss-Riordan and her colleagues being appointed.

I need to resolve two disagreements as relating to the proposed notice. One, the end date for the class period, and second, the degree to which, if any, the notice should inform franchisees about possible adverse consequences if they're determined to be employees.

I believe the motion for a stay or dismissal without prejudice of the Chapter 93(a) claims is moot.

The other motion that I intend to address today is the request for further discovery of the defendant under Rule 56(f). I think your agreement addressing the merits of the motion for summary judgment needs to wait until the opt-out period for the class has expired so it

will be clear who's bound by the judgment.

All right. To summarize that summary, my present intention is to schedule a time for Jani-King to respond to the second amended complaint, to appoint class counsel, um, to decide the issues regarding class notice and put it in a posture to be issued, and to hear you on and then decide the Rule 56(f) motion.

Have I accurately summarized where we are and what we ought to be focusing on today?

MS. BUNDY: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. And then earlier today the plaintiff filed a supplementary authority, a brief decision from the Georgia *DePianti* case. Does that have any direct bearing or any bearing on the issues we'll be discussing?

MS. LISS-RIORDAN: It has somewhat of a direct bearing just in that it's another example of another court that determined, on summary judgment, that a so-called "franchisee" cleaning worker in Massachusetts is an employee. So now we have Judge Young's decision in the *Coverall* case, we have Judge Campbell's decision in the *Jan-Pro* case -- and we attached the briefing, just to show you that it is the same issue as we present here for Jani-King.

So the reason it's relevant to what we have on the

agenda for today is Jani-King has urged you that it 1 needs more discovery in order to fight our summary 2 3 judgment motion, yet we now have two courts determine 4 it, without all of the discovery that Jani-King is 5 claiming is necessary, but we say they've already had that discovery. 6 7 THE COURT: All right. 8 MS. LISS-RIORDAN: So we just got it on Friday but we wanted to put it to your attention right away. 9 10 THE COURT: Well, we'll get back to that under 11 the Rule 56(f) analysis. Am I correct that there's no response to the 12 13 second amended complaint yet? MS. BUNDY: We need to check that, your Honor, 14 15 but if there's not, we will promptly submit one. 16 THE COURT: Okay. What's the minimum 17 reasonable period of time for you to answer the 18 complaint? 19 MS. BUNDY: We can do it in 10 days, your 20 Honor. 21 THE COURT: Okay. So today is the 16th. Why 22 don't we say by the 26th the defendant shall respond to 23 the complaint. 24 Is it your intent to file an answer, not a motion 25 to dismiss?

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MS. BUNDY: Yes, that's correct.
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                THE COURT: Okay. By agreement, by that date,
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     you'll file an answer to the second amended complaint.
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           Then, as I understand it, there's no objection to
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     Ms. Liss-Riordan and her firm serving as lead counsel.
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     That may have been implicit in what Judge Young did a
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     year ago. But the standards require me to consider the
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     work counsel's done in identifying or investigating
     potential claims, counsel's experience in handling class
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     actions, the types of claims asserted, counsel's
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     knowledge of the applicable law, and the resources
     counsel will commit. I'm inclined to believe those
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     standards are fully met.
           Does Jani-King want to be heard?
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                MS. BUNDY: We have no objection to that.
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                THE COURT: And, Ms. Liss-Riordan, do you want
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     this appointment?
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                MS. LISS-RIORDAN: Um, yes, I do, your Honor.
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                THE COURT: And who should I say -- how should
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     I articulate the appointment, by appointing the firm?
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                MS. LISS-RIORDAN: Yes, that would be fine.
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                THE COURT: Okay. All right. Then with
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     regard to the class notice issues, you have two and I
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     have two more. Mine are easier that yours, I think.
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           All right. With regard to the date on which the
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class period should end, I believe that the defendant advocates September 21st, the date that Judge Young certified the class, and the plaintiff would like the class to go until the notice goes out. Do I understand it right?

MS. LISS-RIORDAN: Yes, that's right, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. My present thinking is that the class period should end September 21, 2009, when it was certified. Judge Young certified a class of, quote, "individuals who have performed," past tense, "cleaning work."

All right. It's conceivable -- and neither Judge Young nor I had the information to address whether there's been any material change since last September, so I don't know that I have a factual basis to say that these last 11 months qualify for class certification. And in any event, this case is going to go on beyond today if Jani-King's still in the process of granting franchises, that there's going to be some universe of people who aren't in the class. So that's my present inclination.

But since I'm leaning against you, Ms. Liss-Riordan, would you like to be heard on that?

MS. LISS-RIORDAN: Well, it's a tricky issue

and we've been caught in the other direction on this, your Honor. I had a case that we tried in the state court and it was, I think, really by agreement we defined the class period prior to the trial just because everyone agreed there should be some finite period of time. And then later when we tried to bring a new claim for the post-class period, um, the judge in that case wouldn't allow us to do it because it should have just been done in the original case.

THE COURT: Well, you can't -- well, all right.

MS. LISS-RIORDAN: So that's why our argument was really one more of efficiency that what we may do is bring a new action and then starting in September to fill in the gap, and it could really be ongoing, I would say, until something changes.

THE COURT: Well, I guess the -- I now understand what animates your position, but, as I said, I mean, Judge Young couldn't have known what was going to happen in the future, if they changed their mode of operating in some material respect or -- I think that even if I certified the class as of the time of the notice, there would be people left out of it. So if you're going to have to bring another class action, then I believe it's most appropriate that it go back to

September 21, 2009.

So I'm going to certify the class as ending on that date. The class period, for the purpose of the notice and for the purpose of the case, will be January 12th, 2004 until September 21, 2009.

All right. Then you have a dispute about the defendant's proposed description of the risk to a plaintiff of not opting out. As I understand it -- and it seems to me to be well stated as a general matter in the Nissan case, 552 F.2d 1688 at 1104, that "the notice must contain information a reasonable person would regard as material to make an informed decision on whether to opt out or remain a class member and that should be in a neutral" -- "expressed in neutral understandable terms."

My present intention, but again I'm going to give you a chance to be heard on it and to what the specific language is I propose, is that the positions of both parties regarding the risk of remaining a class member should be included. In other words, in language that — in language that I've drafted, as it's stating the defendant's position, but also the plaintiffs' position, that these contentions are without merit, they're unlawfully retaliatory, and making clear that the Court's expressing no view on these. But here, let's

mark this -- these sheets as Exhibit 1 for today's 1 2 date. Here. 3 (Hands out.) 4 THE COURT: Why don't you take a look at this 5 language and see if you have some thoughts on it. 6 (Pause.) 7 THE COURT: Have you had an opportunity to 8 read that and do you want to be heard on it? MS. LISS-RIORDAN: I understand what the Court 9 10 is doing here and, um, I don't have a strenuous 11 objection to it. I mean, I think our concerns are 12 stated in the papers and I think you recognize that. 13 THE COURT: Yeah, I suppose -- and my thinking 14 is, you know, if this -- you know, if this parade of 15 horribles were to be a consequence of staying in the 16 class and winning the case, that may well -- that would 17 understandably be material to somebody. You know, it's 18 your position that they've cited no authority for any of 19 these assertions and it's just meant to be 20 intimidating. I'm not in a position and I'm not supposed to, as I understand it, in issuing a class 21 22 notice, to be opining on the merits of the parties' 23 position, so I thought it was most appropriate to try 24 to -- to try to restate your respective positions in 25 hopefully an objective and neutral way and make it clear

to potential class members that the Court's not expressing a view on any of this.

MS. LISS-RIORDAN: I mean, I feel compelled just to reiterate my concern that it's giving some condoning or allowing Jani-King to say, "Oh, all of these things are going to happen to you," and we're saying -- we would challenge them and we don't believe they're going to happen. But it puts everyone on notice of the potential retaliation that could take place, which would then have counsel to be fighting on their behalf. But, I mean, that causes me concern. But I understand if the Court just wants to go with --

THE COURT: All right. The one thing I'm going to do -- now looking at it, I'm going to change it. The last sentence I'm going to make a separate paragraph because it's not just the parade of horribles I'm expressing no view on, it's the merits of the claim generally -- I mean, the claims generally, the whole thing. So -- actually, you must have the disk. Just make the last sentence a separate paragraph, please.

(Everyone writes.)

THE COURT: All right. Then I have two other observations.

MR. van OORT: Your Honor, may I be heard briefly on the notice?

THE COURT: If you stand up.

MR. van OORT: Thank you, your Honor. We have no objection to this, your Honor, and it is not Jani-King's intent to intimidate or threaten or anything. We read the rule to be the same as your Honor reads it, which is that people should be informed of things that they would find material and some of these follow directly from becoming reclassified as an employee. If you're going to argue that you have to be paid hourly, then people have to be paid hourly. And for the business owners here, especially those who employ multiple other people and receive gross revenues, that would be a material change for them. And so we think this is the right thing to do.

We share your Honor's concern about just wanting to make sure people are informed of this and one of the things we considered and that we would suggest for your Honor's consideration is you could perhaps add a sentence at the end saying "Class members are encouraged to seek advice on those potential consequences either from class counsel on counsel they're choosing." That's not the USRA requirement, but it would go further to saying that you aren't -- your Honor isn't taking a position. But that's the only suggestion that we have to what your Honor has proposed.

THE COURT: Do you want to be heard on that?

MS. LISS-RIORDAN: I don't think it's

necessary. It's stated squarely in the notice that the class members have the right to seek counsel if they

THE COURT: I recall that it was in there and that's fine.

MS. LISS-RIORDAN: Yes.

choose. I don't think that's --

THE COURT: And you also have the general statement in 4, that "The Court expresses no opinion on the merits of the lawsuit." It reiterates what I put in. But I think on this point some redundancy is okay.

I want a provision added which states what I believe is the law anyway, that "The Court reserves a right to alter deadlines established in the notice for good cause shown." I mean, sometimes, you know, I get a letter that says, "I was out of the country in the two months I was given to opt out. I was taking care of my sick mother in the Dominican Republic. I didn't find the letter until I came back." And I believe I have the authority to make an exception, but it should be explicit, but it should also put people on notice that there's got to be a good reason and you just can't miss the deadline after I decide on summary judgment and say "Oh, I meant to opt out of the class. I didn't see the

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letter. I was busy." So you'll put that in.
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           All right. Then the last issue is dates. Do you
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     feel that, say, two months is sufficient for all of
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     this? How long is it going to take for somebody who's
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     got the disk to get this back to me so I can sign off on
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     it?
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                MS. LISS-RIORDAN: Oh, we can submit those
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     promptly. You mean the final revised version?
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                THE COURT: Right.
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                MS. LISS-RIORDAN: We can submit it to you
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     tomorrow.
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                THE COURT: Tomorrow?
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                MS. LISS-RIORDAN: Yes.
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                THE COURT: Okay. Why don't you have the
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     dates run two months from this Friday then. And I'll
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     ask Mr. O'Leary and my clerk to review it to make sure
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     it complies with what I decided today and then I'll look
     at it, too, and sign it this week. Okay?
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                MS. LISS-RIORDAN: Thank you.
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                MR. van OORT: Thank you, your Honor.
                THE COURT: Then -- well, I don't know if I
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     mentioned this.
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           Plaintiffs' counsel proposes to send out a letter
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     that was in the packet. I'm directing that the letter
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     not be sent until the period to opt out ends. As far as
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I could see, all the information in the letter is also in the notice and it's my understanding essentially that it's consistent with the idea that the notice is supposed to be neutral, not that the letter, in this case, isn't.

But, at the moment, these people are deciding essentially, Ms. Liss-Riordan, whether, you know, they want to be represented by you, by staying in the class, so the time to communicate with them independently would be after it's determined whether or not they're in the class. Okay?

MS. LISS-RIORDAN: That's fine, your Honor.

And by the same token, would the Court -- that Jani
King, I presume, would not be permitted to be

communicating with class members now without opting out.

THE COURT: That's my present intention. I mean, I'll hear you on this, but --

MR. van OORT: Your Honor, we have no intention to send any written communication to the members of the class regarding opting out or participating. As you know, many of them are current franchise owners of Jani-King and so they approach Jani-King on a daily basis about anything in the business. And, you know, we've instructed people about what they can and cannot say about this class and this litigation

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in that action. But I just don't want to represent to your Honor that we aren't going to have any communications with the class members, because we have to. THE COURT: And what do you think you can and cannot say? MR. van OORT: Well, we've instructed people not to communicate with them about their decision to participate or stay in this class. THE COURT: Right. I think what's most appropriate is -- and it sounds like it's compatible with what you're saying, is that, you know, "Jani-King can't advise you whether or not to stay in the class" and you can go further and say, you know, "If you want to talk to somebody about that, you can talk to the

MR. van OORT: That's consistent with what we're doing, your Honor.

class lawyer who sent the notice."

THE COURT: All right. Then what I feel I particularly need to hear you on is this Rule 56(f) motion.

The First Circuit discussed the requirements for having a Rule 56(f) motion granted. "It must be timely," and I think that's satisfied. "It must show good cause for the failure to discover the necessary

facts sooner. It must set forth a plausible basis for believing that the necessary facts probably exist and can be learned in a reasonable time. And it must establish that the sought facts, if found, would influence the outcome of the pending motion for summary judgment." That's Adorno, 443 F.3d 122 at 127.

"Essentially a moving party must articulate a plausible reason to believe that discoverable material exists that will suffice to raise a triable issue," as the First Circuit went on to say in Adorno.

As I understand it, the statute that's at issue in the misclassification claim, Mass. General Law Chapter 149, Section 148B, provides three things that the defendant, in this case, must prove to prove the -- to avail on the contention that the franchisees are independent contractors. The second one is at issue in the motion for summary judgment. The second part of the statute says, "service is performed outside the usual course of business of the employer."

The e-mails that have been submitted to me indicate that in August of 2009, before Judge Young acted on the motion to certify the class, the parties agreed that if the class was certified, that "some additional fact and expert discovery would be needed on any certified claim." On September 21, 2009, Judge

Young certified a class pursuant to an earlier scheduling order and, as I understand it, summary judgment motions were due October 1, 2009. The plaintiff filed for summary judgment on misclassification on a class-wide basis on that date. The defendant filed an opposition on October 29th, 2009 and also moved for a stay pending appeal.

It's not perfectly clear to me what the defendant is looking for. I thought the first thing the defendant seemed to want was discovery from its own employees in order to demonstrate the nature of its business, and it's not clear to me whether you want discovery like depositions or whether you just want to file additional affidavits that you didn't file last October. And if it's affidavits, whether they were fact affidavits or expert affidavits as well.

So maybe I could get that clarification as to what's at issue in that first category.

MS. BUNDY: With regard to the discovery that we're looking for, your Honor, we're looking for both discovery of a limited number of class members as well --

THE COURT: Okay. I understand that. What discovery do you want about what Jani-King's own business is?

MS. BUNDY: Actually what we were seeking, your Honor, is -- well, no class certification discovery has occurred in this case and we believe that before summary judgment on any of the prongs that we conducted, we should have class discovery for all three of those prongs.

THE COURT: Well, I want to know what the discovery is because -- well, I don't know why you need discovery as to what your own business is?

MS. BUNDY: Well, if you're specifically referring to Prong II, your Honor, Prong II looks at both sides of the equation. If you look at the language it says "This service is performed by the putative employee outside the usual course of the business of the putative employer." So we're going to be looking for discovery both on what does Jani-King, as a franchisor, do and that will be our expert testimony as well as internal. We also want discovery on what that business of the franchise owner does and that would come from the class members.

We also think that the class members, during their depositions, will acknowledge that what Jani-King, as a franchisor, is doing, is substantively different than what they are doing.

THE COURT: Okay, let me go back. I'm trying

to break this down. 1 What discovery do you want from your -- about what 2 3 your business is, what witnesses do you want to 4 question, or don't you already know what your business 5 is and perhaps you want to file more affidavits about 6 it? 7 MS. BUNDY: Certainly, your Honor. With 8 respect to what Jani-King's business as a franchisor is, that is within our realm. 9 10 THE COURT: Right. 11 MS. BUNDY: We'd like to expand on the 12 deposition or the expert testimony of Mr. Seide. We 13 perhaps will want to depose, um, someone from the International Franchise Association. We'll want to 14 15 submit additional affidavits from our Jani-King 16 International employees. And then we will want to 17 supplement Donna Docrates's declaration, who is Jani-18 King of Boston.

THE COURT: Okay, let's do these one at a time.

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So you want additional affidavits from employees, right?

MS. BUNDY: Correct. We want additional affidavit testimony from our expert, Mr. Seide.

THE COURT: Based on what?

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MS. BUNDY: He's going to be talking about the
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     franchising model and the differences between what Jani-
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     King, as a franchisor, does and performs in the usual
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     course of business as opposed to vis a vis what the
     franchisees do.
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                THE COURT: He already has an affidavit,
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     correct?
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                MS. BUNDY: He has an affidavit in, correct,
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     your Honor.
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                THE COURT: And so if you put in new facts by
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     affidavit, is that going to require some supplementation
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     of the opinions that -- regarding what Jani-King does by
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     that expert?
                MS. BUNDY: Yes, your Honor, there would be
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15
     refinements.
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                THE COURT: So you want an additional
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     affidavit from your employees and additional expert
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     opinion based on those facts and that new information or
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     additional information. And then what else do you
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     want?
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                MS. BUNDY: We'd also like the opportunity to
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     depose a third party, perhaps the International
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     Franchise Association.
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                THE COURT: What, as an expert?
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                MS. BUNDY: As an expert in franchising,
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correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: Yeah, I don't know that you can do that without going out and hiring them as an expert, but that's not going to happen at this point unless you give me some authority. You don't get free expert advice by noticing a deposition. The last time I had to contend with this, as I recall, was -- well, it was a long time ago. Go ahead.

MS. BUNDY: And then we'd like the class members' depositions, your Honor, as well as limited written discovery.

THE COURT: Well, actually, that -- all right. You want the class members' discovery on what Jani-King does or on what they do?

MS. BUNDY: Both, your Honor. We believe that if we take a limited number -- a sampling of those class members, they will be affirming the distinction between the functions performed, which is both what Jani-King does as well as what they do.

THE COURT: A "limited number" is how many?

MS. BUNDY: Um, we propose 10, your Honor.

THE COURT: And what kind of questions do you want to ask them about what Jani-King does? Or how would it -- I'm trying to --

MS. BUNDY: Well, sure, your Honor. We want

to flesh out what they do -- if you're talking about what Jani-King does, I want to flesh out that they acknowledge that Jani-King is a franchisor, that they were sold a franchise by Jani-King. That Jani-King's usual course of business is not cleaning the accounts, but it's actually working towards promoting and enforcing the brand name.

By contrast, I want to talk to them about the franchisors and what they do day to day and talk about how they clean the accounts, how they hire and fire and manage their employees --

THE COURT: But is any of this in dispute?

Generally speaking, in order to have a valid 56(f)

motion, it has to relate to some fact that's in

dispute. The submissions the parties made, under our

Local Rule 56.1, indicate to me that the parties are in

agreement that the franchisees provide cleaning

services, and so I didn't -- coming in here, perceive

that more evidence is needed on what the franchisees

do. But go ahead.

MS. BUNDY: I mean, if you look at it -- we're looking at this globally. I mean, if you recall, we came here in March. What we wanted to do is we said that there hasn't been any class discovery. There are three prongs. It's the defendants' burden of proof on

each of those prongs. We believe that there is testimony out there for all three prongs that will allow us to --

THE COURT: I know, but I'm -- this is what I do in complex litigation generally, and I do it in patent cases, is, you know, if there's one issue that's dispositive and can be done relatively efficiently, I'll take a motion for partial summary judgment, or if this is a motion for a full summary judgment, because I think you'll agree that the burden of proof on all three prongs is on you and if you lose on Prong II, the other two are not material to the outcome of the case. Is that right?

MS. BUNDY: I would agree with that, your Honor, but the reason we believe that there should be discovery on all three, though, and that the Court should consider them together is for purposes of having a full record and whether that full record is -- so if you decide for us on summary judgment, then you don't have them coming back on the other two prongs.

THE COURT: No, you would have to litigate the other two prongs, but I'm trying to determine whether -- and usually I don't permit any motion for summary judgment until the end of all discovery, but, as I say, if I perceive that this is kind of a silver bullet in

the case, if the argument is meritorious, then I usually, or often, you know, I narrow the focus to that issue so that we can get to a properly-informed result more quickly.

MS. BUNDY: The other way to look at it, your Honor, is if there is this one issue and it is decided against Jani-King, that there will not be a full record for appeal, there's, you know, the one issue for appeal, which might lead to a remand of further proceedings.

THE COURT: It might lead to a settlement. It might --

MS. BUNDY: Judge, I guess, we believe that, even looking at Prong B alone, that what we're asking for, um, the deposition testimony as well as additional affidavits, will inform the Court into how it properly interprets Prong B in a way that's different than what the plaintiffs and Judge Young suggests. We believe that if -- that Judge Young interpreted it incorrectly.

and I'm jumping ahead a bit, but in your second supplemental memorandum in support of your Rule 56(f) motion, you make about five new arguments that weren't made in summary judgment and weren't made previously.

And it's my present intention, even if there's no discovery while these two months of opportunity for opt

outs exists, I'm going to have further briefing on those 1 2 issues. 3 MS. BUNDY: We do believe, your Honor, that 4 allowing us the chance to at least talk to the -- to ten 5 of these class members, to be able to explain and show 6 the Court that when you interpret the prong as we 7 suggest, which is actually looking at their operations 8 on a day-to-day level and seeing whether there are substantive functions that make them separate and 9 10 distinct, that that testimony will be helpful in us 11 proving our point on Prong B. 12 THE COURT: You already took the depositions 13 of six or seven of the named plaintiffs, is that right? 14 MS. BUNDY: That's correct, your Honor. And 15 those plaintiffs -- as you mentioned, those are plaintiffs that have been picked by counsel. 16 17 THE COURT: And did you ask them the kind of 18 questions you want to ask the other ten? 19 MS. BUNDY: I was not personally involved in 20 those depositions, your Honor, but some of those questions were asked. 21 22 THE COURT: Okay. 23 MS. BUNDY: The difference, your Honor, as 24 Judge Young recognized in his class certification order,

however, is that even if you have commonality and

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typicality in a class, there are still differences. And we think it's important for Jani-King -- if we're talking about deciding this class-wide issue which is going to have an impact on over 300 franchise owners in Minnesota -- or in Massachusetts -- sorry, your Honor, I'm thinking of my home state, that you need to be able to see the full picture. And there are franchise owners out there who have multiple franchise employees working for them and therefore they are, not as the plaintiffs are contending, their employee, they are an employer of those employees doing the cleaning work. And we think that's critical for the analysis under Prong B particularly in reference to the AG guidelines set forth in 2008.

THE COURT: How long do you think it would take you to do this discovery?

MS. BUNDY: Obviously we don't want to start until the notice period is over, your Honor, because we don't want there to be any risk of influence of opt-ins or opt-outs. We believe we could get it done within four months.

THE COURT: Four months after the two months?

MS. BUNDY: Correct. If you think about it,

your Honor, that's very targeted.

THE COURT: And that would be on all three

1 prongs? 2 MS. BUNDY: Correct. 3 THE COURT: And then all discovery would be 4 complete? 5 MS. BUNDY: All discovery with respect to the 6 common claims, your Honor, and what that means is with 7 respect to Prongs A, B and C. 8 THE COURT: Right. MS. BUNDY: Issues about whether, you know, 9 10 they actually worked overtime or are subject to 11 benefits, that would not be part of this discovery. 12 THE COURT: All right. And you -- you haven't 13 mentioned it yet, but the e-mails going back and forth in October of 2009 -- and I'm looking at one from 14 15 Hillary Schwab to Aaron van Oort dated August 21, 2009. 16 "To get things clarified," I guess Mr. Van Oort wrote, 17 "You say agreed with time for class/damages discovery 18 and experts if needed. We understand this to mean that 19 if a class is certified, the parties agree that some 20 additional discovery on the merits by fact and expert 21 discovery won't be needed. What exactly it will look 22 like will depend on what claims are certified." 23 part of it. And then the next day, August 21, 24 Ms. Schwab, Ms. Liss-Riordan's colleague, writes: "I'm 25 in agreement on Point 1 with the understanding that we

may need an additional expert to analyze class-wide damages."

MS. BUNDY: If I may supplement that, your Honor? You were very accurate in your rendition of the chronology there. The one thing I just want to particularly point out is that once the summary judgment was issued, before our opposition was due, we did file an emergency stay and as part of that emergency stay, it is included in our Rule 56(f) motion. Additionally -- just kind of belt and suspenders, we sent three deposition notices to class counsel, which are three of the individuals that we would like to depose in this instance, in case, for some reason, our Rule 56(f) is not heard, and class counsel responded that those depositions could not go forward without written discovery and that they weren't available at the time given anyway.

So it's really no surprise that we're here today asking for this, because we've been asking for it -- we agreed to delay it, we asked for it, it didn't happen because of the time constraints and the posture of the case, and that's just what we want now.

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Liss-Riordan?

MS. LISS-RIORDAN: Yes, a number of points,

your Honor.

The issue pertinent to the independent contractor statute has been fully --

THE COURT: I'm sorry. Could you talk into the microphone, please.

MS. LISS-RIORDAN: Yes, I'm sorry. The issue pertinent to the independent contractor statute analysis has been fully discovered, fully briefed, and has been pending for quite some time. What Jani-King is trying to do is get another bite at the apple, an opportunity to rebrief things and take depositions of 10 franchisees on issues that I don't think we have any dispute over.

It did depose seven franchisees during discovery, at the time only two of them were even plaintiffs, five of them were class members, and they may have been named plaintiffs as well. The issues that are before you on a summary judgment motion are legal issues, which numerous courts have decided as legal matters, and we've been citing to you the cases on this. And the discovery that they're taking about, they're not --

THE COURT: If it's summary judgment, they're only legal matters if there are no material facts in dispute.

MS. LISS-RIORDAN: The issues that Jani-King is describing it wants to develop in these 10 depositions are issues that I don't think we have any

dispute over. We agree that the Jani-King -- that the franchisees perform cleaning services. We agree that Jani-King operates a business that provides all the behind-the-scenes work so that the cleaning business can be done. It's really a legal issue for to you decide whether Jani-King is in the business of providing cleaning services or whether Jani-King is in a different business. And I just really don't think we're in a disagreement about the facts.

THE COURT: Well, you know, just about a year ago today your colleague, Ms. Schwab, agreed that some factual and expert discovery would be necessary and appropriate if a class was certified. What should I do about that?

MS. LISS-RIORDAN: Here is what we meant. We were talking about class-wide damages. We served discovery asking for information on all the class members so we can calculate their damages. Our understanding was -- we agreed not to force Jani-King to turn over all their files until we got a class certified.

Now, if there was discussion in there -- and I don't know if there's e-mails, about merits discovery with respect to a class, I really think what we were talking about was this 93(a) claim when those related

claims were still in the case. They're not in the case right now.

So given the claim that is in the case, the independent contractor claim, I would submit that waiting another six months to do discovery on something that's been thoroughly covered is really just an unnecessary delay and an investment of more time and resources that is not going to move the ball forward.

(Pause.)

THE COURT: Okay. This is helpful in clarifying my understanding of your positions and what you're looking for. I'm going to take a break to think about it a bit. I'll be back.

Let me amplify, though, something I said earlier because, at a minimum, I feel I've been assisted by the following.

In the second supplemental memorandum in support of the 56(f) motion, Jani-King raises some arguments that I think are not briefed in connection with the motion for summary judgment. Jani-King argues that:

"Broadly interpreting Prong II of the independent contractor statute would render superfluous the other two prongs, an outcome rejected by the Massachusetts Attorney General and the SJC," citing the AG's advisory of 2008/1, the **Athol Daily News** case, 439 Mass 171 at

178.

Second, Jani-King argues that "the Massachusetts legislature that defines 'course of business' in other statutes have distinguished between companies playing different roles in a franchise distribution system," citing *Commonwealth vs. Jon Pierre*. Jani-King argues that Chapter 93(b), Sections 1 and 10, define different levels of automobile sales franchises as being in different businesses.

Third, Jani-King argued that "the plaintiffs' construction would result in the absurd consequence of a prohibition on all franchising."

Fourth, Jani-King argues that "the legislative history underlying Section 148B(a)(2) does not show that anybody contemplated plaintiffs' broad construction."

And, fifth, Jani-King argues that "other Massachusetts statutes and cases treat franchisees as separate business entities rather than employees."

Ms. Liss-Riordan, are those -- maybe I should -- well, I'll ask Jani-King.

Are these arguments that you hope I'll consider when I get to the motion for summary judgment?

MS. BUNDY: Absolutely, your Honor.

THE COURT: And why weren't they made last

October?

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MS. BUNDY: Because they are brought about by
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     Judge Young's overly-broad interpretation of Prong B,
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     which frankly I don't think any of us anticipated.
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                THE COURT: And that interpretation is where,
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     in Coverall?
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                MS. BUNDY: In the Coverall decision, your
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     Honor, where essentially Judge Young states that
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     franchising as a business model is not a valid business
     model and if any two entities are working together to
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     bring a brand to the market, that they are in an
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     employment relationship.
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                THE COURT: And when was the Coverall
     decision?
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                MS. BUNDY: March.
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                THE COURT: Of this year?
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                MS. BUNDY: Right.
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                THE COURT: After the briefing?
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                MS. BUNDY: Yes, your Honor.
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                THE COURT: All right. So Jani-King wants to
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     supplement, at minimum, its summary judgment papers to
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     incorporate these arguments and, if I let them do it --
     I mean, you want an opportunity to respond to them,
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     I assume?
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                MS. LISS-RIORDAN: Sure, we'd be happy to
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     respond to them, but it's really not necessary to reopen
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discovery for us to respond to them.

THE COURT: All right. Here, let me take a recess and ponder this further. The Court is in recess.

(Short recess, 3:20 p.m.)

(Resumed, 3:35 p.m.)

THE COURT: Okay. It is, for yet another reason, unfortunate that this case is on its third judge. We miss Judge Lindsay, Judge Young had one way of dealing with it, but my rulings are as follows.

I'm allowing the Rule 56(f) motion in part. I'm ordering -- with regard to evidence concerning the defendant's own usual course of business, that doesn't require any discovery. This came into clearer focus. That's an issue on which the defendant wants to file additional factual and expert affidavits. Given how quickly the motion for summary judgment was filed after the class certification, on September 21, 2009, it's appropriate to permit that.

So the additional -- any additional affidavits concerning facts on that issue shall be filed by September 17 and any additional expert affidavits on that issue shall be filed by the defendant on October 22.

After the -- the opt-out period will end, and I'm

now refining what I said earlier, on October 22, and after October 22 and before January 14, 2011, the defendant may take discovery from up to five class members regarding the Chapter 149, Section 148B(a)(2) issue, the second prong. If you want to ask those class members some additional questions on the other two prongs, you may, but I'm not considering this a deadline for discovery on all three prongs. This second prong may indeed be the silver bullet. And in that same period, the plaintiffs, if they wish, can take discovery from the defendants' fact and expert witnesses, the people who filed affidavits on the Prong 2.

With regard to the motions for summary judgment, I expect you're going to be updating what you've submitted to integrate the new factual record, so the -- I'm denying the pending motion for summary judgment without prejudice. The defendant -- I'm sorry. The plaintiff shall file the renewed motion for summary judgment on what we'll call "Prong 2" by, say, February 11th, in the manner required by Local Rule 56.1. The response shall be filed on March 11. If there's going to be any reply, it should be filed by March 18. And I'll aim to give you a hearing on March 29 at 3:00.

I'll issue an order memorializing all this, but is there more you'd like to get clarification of?

MS. BUNDY: Your Honor, just one point. With our expert declaration, because our expert will be looking at the facts of some of the individual franchisors, the class members who we will not be deposing until October 22nd or January 14th, we request the opportunity to have that declaration December 1.

THE COURT: Well, December 1 doesn't help

THE COURT: Well, December 1 doesn't help you. No. I thought he was going to be addressing the issue of the usual course of your business based on the new facts. How does December 1 help you?

MS. BUNDY: Well, I think he's going to want to take some of the facts from the class members that we developed to show what those class members are doing vis a vis the usual course of business of a franchise owner.

THE COURT: Well, he can file two declarations then, affidavits. He can do one on the date I gave you and the other one by, you say, December 1st? You think you're going to have the five of them discovered by December 1st?

MS. BUNDY: Well, your Honor, I was just trying to get something.

THE COURT: No, this is important. There's been enough ambiguity, enough loopholes in tripping up the progress of this case and so I don't want that. But I want them to know what your expert says the

implications of your witnesses -- your employees are by 1 the date I established. 2 With regard to the second, he can file any updated 3 4 declaration by January 21st, 2011, to incorporate 5 whatever discovery you've received from the five class members and give an opinion on the implications of that. 6 7 MS. BUNDY: Thank you, your Honor. 8 THE COURT: Does the plaintiff anticipate wanting or needing an expert? 9 10 MS. LISS-RIORDAN: I really don't think it's 11 necessary to go down this road. 12 THE COURT: Well, we're down it and -- we'll 13 get a record and --14 MS. LISS-RIORDAN: I really never anticipated 15 having an expert on this issue. I suppose if they're 16 putting in an expert, once we see it, if we decide we 17 want to do an expert, we would want that opportunity, 18 but I just don't know that --19 THE COURT: Yeah, and I think I'll put that in 20 my order. If you see their expert declarations and move 21 for an opportunity to respond that you don't, at the moment, feel you're going to need, you can do that. 22 23 likely to allow it. And you know it will just

necessitate some further delay, and I know you don't

like the delay, but you'll be in a position to make an

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informed decision once you see what more their expert has to say.

And as I say, I know it's hard for you to go from judge to judge and it's hard for me to pick up something that's been through two of my colleagues, so -- but here we are, another regrettable consequence of Judge Lindsay's passing.

MS. BUNDY: Your Honor, one last thing. I'm assuming when you said the date of February 11th, 2011, that both sides could move for summary judgment on Prong B at that point?

THE COURT: Sure.

MS. BUNDY: Thank you.

THE COURT: Or if you look at the evidence and see there's not a proper basis, just file a statement saying "We're not moving for summary judgment. We can see material facts are in dispute. Here's a proposed schedule." Okay? And if Ms. Liss-Riordan, at that point, sees a material disputed fact -- and perhaps it would be unprecedented in her personal experience, but things happen. Okay?

The Court is in recess.

(Ends, 3:45 p.m.)

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             I, RICHARD H. ROMANOW, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER,
     do hereby certify that the foregoing record is a true
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7
     and accurate transcription of my stenographic notes,
     before Chief Judge Mark L. Wolf, on Monday, August 16,
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     2010, to the best of my skill and ability.
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    /s/ Richard H. Romanow 08-18-10
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    RICHARD H. ROMANOW Date
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